FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1849. [NO. 1657.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

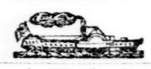
THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.



The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both as to *expedition* and *price*, as by any other line of Boats on the River. Bills of Lading should be filled up, "deliverable at the Merchants' Steamboat Co's Wharf, Wilmington," which will save wharfage to shippers.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 17th of March next, the Subscribers will offer for sale, at Rockfish Bridge, Charleston Road, 700 or 800 acres of LAND, lying between that place and Fayetteville, including the one-half of a Mill Site on Big Rockfish, with 10 acres adjoining. The Land is well furnished with Oak for firewood, and is besides suitable for Turpeatine. Also, 500 acres on Little Rockfish. Terms at sale.

The above Lands can be seen by application to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM McMILLAN.
HECTOR McNEILL.
Feb'y 21, 1849. 56ts

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d Dec. 1847, my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.
Gillispolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.,
Feb'y 22, 1849. } 56-1w

Brilliant Lotteries

FOR MARCH, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

35,000 Dollars!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 40, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, March 17, 1849.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,255, 20 Prizes of 1,200, 20 Prizes of 600, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	32 50

$50,000

$20,000! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class C, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, March 24, 1849.

66 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 Prize of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,940, 1 of 2,000, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 22 Wholes,		$150 00
Ditto	ditto 22 Halves,	75 00
Ditto	ditto 22 Quarters,	37 50
Ditto	ditto 22 Eighths,	18 75

$39,000!!! $20,000!! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 45, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, March 31, 1849.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $39,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 9,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,290, 2 Prizes of 2,500, 2 of 1,500, 2 of 1,400, 2 of 1,300, 3 of 1,200, 200 (lowest 3 No. Prizes) of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$140 00
Do.	do. 26 Halves,	70 00
Do.	do. 26 Quarters,	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.
56-4d-pd

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company will be opened in Fayetteville on Thursday the 1st of March, under the direction of the following Commissioners named in said Act, to-wit: James C. Dobbin, Archibald S. McNeill, Benjamin F. Atkins, John D. Cameron, and David A. Ray, or any three of them.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-2w

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank will be opened on the first of February, at the Brick Store South East corner of Hay and Donaldson streets. Shares are $50; Capital Stock $800,000. Specie or its equivalent will be required in payment. Terms of subscription are as follows:—10 per cent. when the subscription is made; 10 per cent. in 30 days; 10 per cent. in 60 days; 10 per cent. in 90 days; and 10 per cent. in 120 days; and the remainder at such times as the President and Directors of the Bank shall direct.

Books of Subscription will be opened at Salisbury, Greensborough, Wadesborough, and Washington, of which due notice will be given. The Books will remain open 60 days.

JAMES KYLE,
JOHN D. STARR,
HENRY LILLY,
JAMES MARTINE,
JOHN T. GILMORE,
Commissioners.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 22, 1849. 51-10w

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME new BUGGY and HARNESS. Also a good new CARRYALL.—Six and twelve months' credit. Price very cheap. Call and examine them.

E FULLER.
Feb'y 19, 1849. 55-3w

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

Bank of Fayetteville.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Fayetteville will be opened at the following places and under the superintendence of the following persons, viz:

At Pittsborough, under the superintendence of N. A. Stedman, Dr. S. McClenahan, Green Womack, J. H. Haughton.

Clinton—A. B. Chesnutt, Rich'd Holmes, J. Johnson, T. I. Faison.

Carthage—John Morrison, S. C. Bruce, Sam'l J. Person, Alex'r Kelly.

Ashborough—J. Worth, J. M. A. Drake, B. F. Hoover, Hugh McCain.

Lumberton—T. A. Norment, John T. Pope, R. C. Rhodes, J. A. Rowland.

Fair Bluff—Augustus Smith, Hannant Faulk, Joseph C. Lee, Alva Smith.

By order of the Commissioners.

JAS. MARTINE, *Ch'n pro tem.*
Feb'y 19, 1849. 55tf

British Periodical Literature.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

Subscribe early while the terms are low!!

REPUBLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine being an exact *fac-simile* of the Edinburgh edition.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical.—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

PRICES,—(IF SUBSCRIBED FOR EARLY.)

For any one of the four Reviews,		$3 00 pr. an.
For any two	do.	5 00 "
For any three	do.	7 00 "
For all four of the Reviews,		8 00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine,		3 00 "
For Blackwood and three Reviews,		9 00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews		10 00 "

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

PREMIUMS,

Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz:

Bentley's Miscellany.
The Metropolitan Magazine.
The Dublin University Magazine.
Blackwood's Magazine.
The London, the Edinburgh, the Foreign Quarterly, and the Westminster Reviews.

Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at $3 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals at $5, will receive, gratis, *one* volume of any of the premiums above named.

A subscriber to any three of the Periodicals at $7 a year, or to the four Reviews at $8, will receive *two* premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at $9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at $10, will receive *three* premium volumes.

☞ *Please be particular in naming the premiums desired and the works subscribed for.*

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

*** *No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs*, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription is paid *in full to the publishers*, without recourse to an *agent*.

EARLY COPIES.

A late arrangement with the British Publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we *may* be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat '*subscribe early while the price is low.*'

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton st., New York.

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOOKS for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, will be opened on Wednesday next, in the building corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, Fayetteville, under the superintendence of the Commissioners named in the Charter, and will remain open from 11 to 1 o'clock of every day, for 30 days.

And at the following places, on Monday the 19th inst., under the direction of the following gentlemen:

At Salisbury, under the direction of the Commissioners named in the Charter, viz: Messrs. D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, Joseph F. Chambers, and Calvin S. Brown.

At Wilmington, under the direction of Dr. Thos. H. Wright, Gen. Lewis H. Marsteller, Gen. Alex'r McRae, and George W. Davis, Esq.

At Little River Factory, Cumberland county, under the direction of Duncan Murchison, Daniel McDiarmid, and Henry Elliot, Esqs., and Col. Alex'r Murchison.

At Carthage, under the direction of Col. John Morrison, Dr. S. C. Bruce, J. M. Worth, Alex'r Kelly, and Samuel J. Person, Esqs.

At Ashborough, under the direction of Jonathan Worth, J. M. A. Drake, and Alfred Marsh, Esqs.

At Lexington, under the direction of Robert Forster, Andrew Hunt, H. R. Dusenberry, and Alfred Hargrave, Esqs.

At Mocksville, under the direction of Arch'd G. Carter, W. F. Watt, and Thos. McNeely, Esqs.

At Troy, under the direction of Col. James L. Gaines, N. G. Knight, and W. Lassater, Esqs.

At Rockingham, under the direction of Walter F. Leak, Esq., Col. John W. Covington, and Col. Walter L. Steele.

At Wadesborough, under the direction of Absalom Myers, Hampton B. Hammond, Wm. B. McCorkle, and Walter R. Leak, Esqs.

By order of the Commissioners appointed in the Town of Fayetteville.

GEO. McNEILL, Chairman,
D. G. MAC RAE, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 9, 1849. 54tf

Spring Goods Expected.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

AS the Spring Trade will soon commence, this Company take this method of informing Shippers via Cape Fear River to this place and the interior, that we have the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen, Boats Ben Rush, Nelson, Diligence and Henry Clay. All of said Boats are in good order and condition, having been recently examined and repaired. The Steamer Fayetteville is used as a Receiving Boat at Wilmington. We are thankful for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of our old customers and a large increase of new patrons, pledging ourselves to use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. We have heretofore, in our "printed Circulars," said that we would carry and forward Goods on as favorable terms as any Company on the River,—this offer is still in force, and will be complied with.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 20, 1849. 55tf

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

THE Second Session of the College year, 1848-'9, commenced in this Institution on the first Monday in January last, under the most flattering circumstances. The College Classes are now filled with a larger number of young Ladies than during any previous Session, whilst the intrinsic excellencies of the Institution, and the superior advantages by which it is recommended to public patronage, inspire the confident expectation of a future career of eminent and lasting usefulness to the State and to society at large.

The Buildings are very handsome and well constructed for educational purposes, and sufficiently large to accommodate from one hundred to one hundred and fifty young Ladies, with entire comfort and convenience, in addition to any number that may be supplied from the town of Greensborough. The location is elevated and dry, free from any local cause of disease, and is believed to be as healthy and safe in all respects as any within the limits of the State. The grounds are extensive, and afford ample space for extended walks and every healthful exercise, without passing beyond the enclosures of the College. The government is firm, but of a mild and parental cast, whilst the most unwearied diligence is given to the inculcation of those principles and the formation of those habits which will qualify the young to meet successfully their responsibilities upon the trying theatre of life. The various departments of learning, included in a course of instruction as thorough and complete as any pursued in the highest institutions of our country, are arranged under proper classifications, and entrusted to a competent and faithful Faculty, consisting of seven or more Professors and Teachers, who have been carefully selected, and who are eminently qualified in the separate departments assigned them.

Public attention is earnestly invited to the superior facilities afforded by the College for the accomplished education of the young; and an extended patronage is the more confidently expected, since the sole object proposed by the Board of Trustees is to confer a public benefit, and not to promote private and individual interests.

EXPENSES.

Board and Tuition for each Session in advance.

Board, per Session, at $8 per month,	$40
Tuition, either in the Classical or English Department,	20
Music $20; French or Spanish $5; Painting and Drawing $5; Oil Painting $15; Needle work and Shell work $5.	
Tuition in Preparatory Department,	$12 to $15
" Primary "	$8

The College Uniform, adopted by order of the Trustees, consists in Summer of a plain white dress—in Winter, of some suitable material of blue color.

No accounts hereafter to be opened in stores, unless directly authorised by parents and guardians.

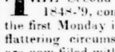
GEO. C. MENDENHALL,
Pres't Board of Trustees.
Feb'y 8, 1849. 55-6w

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BOSTON LINE OF PACKETS.



THE following Vessels will sail regularly between Boston and Wilmington, N. C, viz:

Brig WM. NICKELS, Capt. Jas. Leighton.
Schr. MINNESOTA, Capt. Gilbert Leighton.

The above vessels are of the first class, and are commanded by experienced navigators.

HUNTING & TUFTS,
Boston.
HARRISS & DRAKE,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 11, 1849. 50-3m

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Great Hoggarty Diamond, by Thackeray, 25; The Haunted Man, by Dickens; Vanity Fair; The Count of Monte Cristo, 2 vols., $1; Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book; Irving's Works, new and handsome edition; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy; The Church in Earnest, by James; Earnest Ministry, by ditto; Meigs' on Females; Vanderhoff's Elocution; Collott's Dramatic French Reader; with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.
Feb. 3.

FASHIONABLE *Clothing Establishment,*

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,
North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1y

For San Francisco, (California,)

DIRECT.

THE new A. 1. copper fastened and coppered, Live Oak and red Cedar built Barque JNO. A. TAYLOR, Martin master, will sail as above, early in April. She can take the bulk of 200 tons freight and 100 passengers. For particulars, apply to GEO. W. DAVIS.
Wilmington, Feb'y 15. 55-6w

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Dunglisson's Human Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
" Medical Dictionary.
" Practice of Medicine.
" New Remedies.
Magendie's Physiology.
Guy's Forensic Medicine.
Wood's Practice of Medicine.
Meig's on Females and their Diseases.
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy.
Dickson's Practice.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Watson's Practice of Physic.
Eberle's Practice.
" Therapeutics.
" On Children.
Hooper's Dictionary.
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory.
Druitt's Modern Surgery.
Sargent's Minor ditto.
Mayne's Dispensatory and Formulary.
Ellis's Medical Formulary.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Ewell's Medical Companion.
McLellan's Surgery;
Budd on the Diseases of the Liver.
Condie " " of Children.
Lawrence on the Eye.
Dewee's System of Midwifery.
" On Children.
" On Females.
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Bartlett's Treatise on Fevers.
Burrow's on Cerebral Circulation.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, &c.
Horner's Anatomy and Histology.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Griffith's Medical Botany.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia, *with plates.*
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

E. J. HALE.

DR. MARTIN'S *Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.*

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Mazlin—Dear Sir. Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent. Yours, SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shane & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK,
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846.

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,
[Signed] JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.

October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE subscriber will attend to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. Printed forms furnished (gratis) to such as desire them. Will also attend to establishing claims under the act of 1848.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Feb'y 19, 1849. 55-6w

SCUPPERNONG WINE.

THE undersigned has for sale on consignment, 4 casks of the above, an excellent article.

J. E. BRYAN,
Opposite Bank of Cape Fear.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 16th instant, my negro man JERRY, aged about 25 years, rather dark color, wéighs about 180, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; is left handed; no marks. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or in any Jail so that I get him again.

HENRY M. DAWSON.
Hawley's Store, Sampson Co., Jan. 30. 52

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

THERE was committed to the Jail of this County, on the 26th ultimo, a mulatto woman, calling herself SOPHY JONES. She is about 22 years old, of good figure, light complexion, and very likely. The story she relates of herself is as follows: She was born in the town of Fayetteville, N. C.; her mother was a white woman, does not know her father. She was carried off when 10 or 11 years of age by a mulatto man to Randolph county, where she was bound out by him to Jesse Henshaw, New Salem, since which time she has not seen or heard of her mother.—She has a daughter between 3 and 4 years old living with Miles Chambliss, of Randolph county. She has been lately living in Greensborough, N. C., which place she left a short time since for Danville, Va.; thence she took a batteau to Gaston, N. C.; thence by the same conveyance back to Clarksville, Va., where she was taken up on suspicion of being a slave, (having no free papers) and sent to the County Jail. Any person owning such property can release her by proving same and paying charges, otherwise she will be dealt with according to law.

F. W. BOYD, Jailer
for Mecklenburg county.
Boydton, Va., Feb. 5, 1849. 54-4w

MR. WEBSTER.—The following beautiful passages are from a eulogy lately pronounced by Mr. Webster, in Boston, on the late JEREMIAH MASON, of that city, formerly of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, (well remembered as the President of the Branch of the United States Bank in that place, whose removal Gen. Jackson required of Mr. Biddle. The refusal of Mr. Biddle to comply with the demand, is supposed to have been the sole cause of the war on the Bank.)

"Sir, (said Mr. Webster,) political eminence and professional fame fade away and die with all things earthly. Nothing of character is really permanent, but virtue and personal worth. They remain. Whatever of excellence is wrought into the soul itself, belongs to both worlds. Real goodness does not attach itself merely to this life, it points to another world. Political or professional fame cannot last forever, but a conscience void of offence before God and man, is an inheritance for eternity. *Religion*, therefore, is a necessary, an indispensable element in any great human character. There is no living without it. Religion is the tie that connects man with his creator, and holds him to his throne. If that tie be all sundered, all broken, he floats away, a worthless atom in the universe, its proper attractions all gone, its destiny thwarted, and its whole future nothing but darkness, desolation and death. A man with no sense of religious duty is he whom the scriptures describe,—in such terse but terrific manner,—as "living without God in the world." Such a man is out of his proper being, out of the circle of all his duties, out of the circle of all his happiness, and away, far, far away from the purposes of his creation.

"Depend upon it,—whatever else may be the mind of an old man—old age is only really happy when on feeling the enjoyments of this world pass away it begins to lay a stronger hold on those of another."

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

BY DOW, JR.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to remind you of the printer in my discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation, trusts every body, knows not whom; his money is scattered everywhere and he scarcely knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his type, his journeyman's labor, his living, &c., must be punctually paid for. You, Mr. ——, and Mr. ——, and a hundred others I could name, have taken his paper, and you, your children, and your neighbors have been amused and informed by it. If you miss one paper you think very hard of the printer, you would rather be without your best meal than be deprived of your newspaper. Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money as he has to furnish you with his paper?—Have you paid him for his type, and his press, and his hand's work? If you have not, *Go Pay* him off.

Expressive.—The following private letter from a young officer in the army, who went through all the battles of Mexico, from Vera Cruz to the Capital, and who was incessantly engaged in them by day and by night, furnishes a graphic description of the difficulties of crossing the Isthmus:

"My Dear G.:—I have just arrived at Panama. I thought I 'saw the Elephant' in Mexico, but he was'nt there. He lives here.

"Yours affectionately."

It is rumored that Mr. Polk and his lady will visit Europe soon after the 4th of March.

From the New York Commercial.

THE BARNES CORRESPONDENCE.

We are favored with another letter from Ezekiel Barnes, late of the disbanded New York regiment in California, and now belonging to the army of gold seekers. Mr. Barnes, it will be seen, broaches a new theory touching the location of the great gold deposites. We cordially wish him success in bringing it to the test of experiment.

CALIFORNY, about Christmas, 1848.

* * * * * * I aint a going to stop here scratching on the surface, like a dung-hill hen with a brood of chickens about her toes. I have got a notion there is something away down deeper in the airth that is worth burrowing after, and I and Jesse Slocum and Peleg Staples, from Sinsnati, are going up in the mountings to see if our notions aint right.

All the gold found here in these washings shows it has been once melted somewhere, and Peleg Staples, who has visited burning mountings pretty much everywhere, says that the natur of a burning mounting is to keep throwing up all kinds of things that is melting and burning inside on't; and he shows this to be so when we are biling our mush, for every once in a while it will *blurt up* in the middle and spatter the scalding mush a considerable distance upward; the heavy pieces will fall back into the pot again, and the lighter ones fall outside. Now he says this is jest the way with these volcanos that have been biling and blurting and throwing their inards out, except the heavy metal, and that falls back and is all down at the bottom yet. The fire in these mountings has gone out long and long ago, and what they threw out has all crumbled away by the weather, and become first rate sile; in this sile they find the gold in small passels, from the size of a pin's head to lumps about as big as my fist, and the reason they don't find bigger pieces is that, according to Peleg Staples's notion, bigger lumps could not be thrown out without falling back again in the big burning hole, or cratur, where the fire and the biling was going on; and as fire can't destroy gold, though it will almost any thing else except old Satan, that is the reason why both are here yet, I suppose.

Now if Peleg's notion is right about the gold in the craturs, (and he is just as sure on't as he is that there are hogs in Ohio,) we expect when we get into it to find it in pretty considerable big chunks; we don't mean to dig without borin first, and we are fixing an orger here that will go down as far as we want it to go, and keep fetchin up what it goes threw;—but when it comes to the bottom of some of them big kettles that has been bilin so long ago, and finds the gold that lies there, we shall then know what we are about and dig accordingly.

Nigh upon all the mountings about here have been made by this intarnal bilin up;—the fire is all out now, and most of the stuff that was blurted out by it is all crumbled down and washed into a considerable of a level;—and is all changed into good sile, except the gold, as I said just now.

Don't sit up to her.—A Green Mountain boy fell in love with a very pretty girl, and determined "to court her." To that end he dressed himself in his "Sunday-go-to-meetings," went to her father's house, and found her alone.

"How d'ye du?" said Jonathan.

"I am nicely," says the girl.

Jonathan took a seat and seated himself in the farthest corner of the room, as though the beauty was a thing to be feared rather than loved.

"Aint you cold—hadn't you better sit up to the fire?" says Sally, supposing he would, of course, if he was going to make love at all, do it in proper manner.

"No, I thankee; I reckon I'm comfortable," returns Jonathan.

"How is your marm?" said Sally.

"Well, she's complainin' a little," said Jonathan. Here a pause of ten minutes ensued, during which time he amused himself whittling a stick.

"There's nothin' new up your way, is there?" said Sally, which Jonathan might understand as applying to his present situation, or to his father's domicil.

"Here! oh—yes, you meant hum; well, no; that is, yes; our spotted cow's got a calf!" said Jonathan.

Sally would undoubtedly have laughed at this queer piece of information, only she was too much vexed at the speaker. At length, after much protracted silence, Sally got up a very small edition of a scream, and in a loud voice exclaimed, "let me alone."

"Why," says Jonathan, dropping his knife and shingle in astonishment, "why, I ain't a touchin' on ye."

"Well," said Sally, in a voice which might be indicative of fear, but sounded very like a request, "Well, aint you goin' to!"

Jonathan thought a moment of this equivocal reply, and then placing his knife in his pocket, he drew his chair by the side of pretty Sally, gently encircled her waist, and—the next week they were married.—*St. Louis Reveille.*

Cheap Printing.—While Col. Alden Spooner printed a paper at Sag Harbor, he was much encouraged by a liberal merchant, who advertised his wares in two long columns, specifying every item of wet or dry goods, shovels, stationery, and mouse traps. While this was working magically among the villagers, a rival merchant called in one day and asked with a *nonchalant* air the charge of inserting a couple of lines. He was told fifty cents, and paid the money. He thereupon paraded directly under the long advertisement,

I TOO.
JOHN THOMPSON.

The joke took mightily, and more particularly as John Thompson had borrowed his idea from a little squaw, who used to sell her baskets at the Harbor. She had a rival in a larger squaw with a loud voice, who would cry her baskets with every necessary adjunct of descriptive eloquence. The feeble squaw keeping close at her heels, would squeak out, 'I TOO.'

A maiden lady of forty, in reply to an ironical question why she did not enter into the holy state of matrimony, said: "Why, by waiting, I may get one of the best husbands; and if I get a bad one, I shall have reason to rejoice that I have not long to live with him."

Johnson being once in company with some scandal-mongers, one of whom accused an absent friend of resorting to rouge, he observed, "It is, perhaps, after all, much better for a lady to redden her own cheeks, than to blacken other people's character."

THE SCUPPERNONG GRAPE.

In the Eastern part of the State of North Carolina, at the mouth of the Albemarle Sound, is found the Scuppernong grape. It is a native or indigenous fruit, and is and was found growing in the forest on Roanoke Island, and its vicinity, when the English first visited the country, under Sir Walter Raleigh.

In the Albemarle Sound, opposite to this Creek, is a small island surrounded by tide water, and formed from a sandy marine soil. On this island are also grape vines, which were in full growth and size when Sir Walter Raleigh first visited the country, then inhabited by the native Indians. The vine on this Island bears a white fruit, round, very sweet, and of large size, and the vine has continued to bear since it was first discovered. Indeed, no one knows the age of this vine.

The vine has run across this island in different directions, and I was told when in the neighborhood some years since, that the vines leading from the original parent stock, had stretched across nine acres of land from tree to tree.

The Indian name of the creek was Scuppernong, and hence the name of this variety of native grape.

The Scuppernong grape, in its native soil in North Carolina, yields large quantities of fruit, and of a highly saccharine quality. I was told that, one season, near twenty barrels of wine were made from the original grape vine on the island near Scuppernong creek.

The wine made from this grape is highly esteemed in North Carolina. I drank some of it at the town of Charlotte, in the southwestern part of the State, full three hundred miles across the country from where the grapes were grown. It was of a delicious quality, though imperfectly manufactured.

The geological feature of the soil where the Scuppernong vine grows, in North Carolina, is the same as the soil at Sandy Hook, and the belt of sea sand that has risen up along the south and eastern sides of Long Island. The same formation exists on the Carolina coast, including the Capes Hatteras, Look Out, and Fear, and those of Virginia. There are no less than five varieties of grapes found about Albemarle Sound, all of which are called Scuppernong grapes, to-wit: black, green, purple, red, and white, but this is the only one properly called the Scuppernong.

Exchange Paper.

WASHINGTON, February 24.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

After a very long and tedious journey General TAYLOR has finally reached the metropolis. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon he and his suite arrived at the Relay House in an extra train from Cumberland. At that place he was welcomed by Committees of the Corporation and of the Rough and Ready Club and other citizens of Washington. Before the party left the Relay House, an extra train of cars arrived from Baltimore, and the concourse of people which there assembled, including a large number of the yeomanry of Maryland from the neighborhood, could not have been less than three thousand. The enthusiasm which prevailed seemed unbounded; and, as the party was compelled to wait somewhat over an hour for the regular evening train from Baltimore, a partial opportunity was given to the multitude to congratulate the President Elect. He was ushered into the parlor of the hotel, and there welcomed by a party of ladies.

On resuming his seat in the car, the multitude still continued to press about him, when Z. Collins Lee, Esq. stepped forward and delivered a short speech of welcome. The reply made by General Taylor was brief, but full of excellent feeling, and to the point. He alluded to his military career, and said that the battles attributed to his valor were won by the bravery of the soldiers he had the honor to command. He also alluded to the high station to which he had been elected by the American People, and could not but hope that he might succeed in allaying the asperities of party and promoting the best interests of his country. He intended to do all in his power to benefit the American People; but if he should commit errors, as he necessarily must, he would depend upon the magnanimity of those who had placed him in office to attribute it to error of judgment and not to his heart. This speech, and every sentence, in fact, which the General uttered, was received with deafening applause. During his brief stay at the Relay House he had a number of conversations with the people who crowded around him, and uttered a number of exceedingly happy remarks.

A gentleman who accompanied Gen. Taylor from Cumberland informs us that his car was literally waylaid by a party of miners in the vicinity of that place, who determined to have a single sight at the General. In a few remarks that he made to them he uttered the following sentiment: he said they were the men who developed the wealth of the country, and added that good roads and good laws were all that we wanted, for the American people knew how to take care of themselves.

Gen. Taylor, we are happy to state, is in the enjoyment of his accustomed good health, though he suffers some inconvenience from the lameness of his right arm, which was unfortunately injured by an accident which happened to him on his journey. His suite consists of the following individuals:

Maj. R. S. Garnett, U. S. Army; Col. J. T. Van Allen, of New York; Judge Winchester, of Louisiana; J. P. Benjamin, Esq., of New Orleans; Col. Bale Peyton and daughter, of New Orleans; A. C. Balliit, Esq., of New Orleans; Dr. McCormick, U. S. Army, and lady; Col. James Taylor, of New York, and daughter; Howard Christy, Esq., of Kentucky, and lady; Miss Johnston, and Miss Wickliffe, of Kentucky.

Among the gentlemen who came from Baltimore to meet Gen. Taylor was his brother, Col. J. P. Taylor, and Major Dusenbury, U. S. Army.

As the cars from Baltimore were a little delayed, Gen. Taylor, with his party, came into Washington after nightfall, but the stars shone brightly and the railroad track was occasionally illuminated by bonfires on the route. By bonfies also, and the roaring of cannon and flights of brilliant rockets, was the General heralded into the city, and the mass of human beings which blocked up the Railroad Depot, Pennsylvania avenue, on his arrival, was greater than any we have witnessed on any former occasion. The immense multitude accompanied the General's correge to his lodgings at Willard's Hotel, where, after a short time, he stepped out on the balcony and returned thanks to the people for their enthusiastic welcome, which were received by deafening huzzas from the immense crowd.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

While awaiting in the tavern the Baltimore train, he conversed freely and unreservedly with persons who were presented to him. Although fatigued by his journey and not yet perfectly recovered from the effects of the fall he had received at Madison, Ia., he was in fine spirits and in a rather communicative mood. Among others who introduced themselves was one of the ubiquitous Smith family. On hearing the name, General Taylor remarked with a merry twinkling of the eye—"That's no name at all." "Why, General," replied Mr. Smith, "you should have no objection to the name—Mrs. Taylor was a Smith." "Yes," added he promptly, "but I made her change her name; and I advise you to do so too." His manner to all, entirely without effort, was exceedingly happy.—He appeared to have the faculty of suiting his conversation to all, even the plainest, with such tact as to totally disconnect himself from the station to which his countrymen had elevated him. Nothing could have been further from the thought of a stranger dropping in, to take such a sturdy, athletic old gentleman, with his old blue coat and unpretending appearance, exchanging words in a Maryland tavern, familiarly with old farmers, about their crops; with children about their sports; and an off hand expression for all—for the President elect, Zachary Taylor.

A gentleman who accompanied Gen. Taylor up the Ohio related the following incident: "The General's attention had been called to a comfortable log-cabin situated on a picturesque hill, and the moment his eyes fell upon it he turned to those who stood near him, and made this remark:—'You may not believe it, gentlemen, but I tell you that I would rather spend my days in that comfortable cabin than in the White House. I am only going to Washington because I think it my duty to obey the mandate of my country.'"

The injuries received by the President Elect, on his way to Washington, occurred at Madison and at Cincinnati. At the former place, when returning on board the boat, he was thrown down by a trunk which had been left in the gang-way, and, in the fall, he received a severe bruise on his left arm and left side. At the latter place, the crowd pushed against the guard of the boat with such force as to abrade the skin of his right hand. We are happy to state, that he is rapidly recovering from these injuries.—*Washington Whig.*

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 27.

Our readers will be glad to learn that General Taylor has been, by a day or two repose, quite restored from the effects both of the accident which he met with on his route hither, and of the fatigue of his long journey; so much so that, besides receiving yesterday a large number of visiters of both sexes, he paid a formal visit to President Polk, by whom he was most courteously received, and with whom he exchanged the respectful greetings due from each to the other in their respective situations. We have reason to believe that the impression made on the numerous persons, public and private, who called on the General yesterday, scarcely one of whom had ever seen him before, was highly favorable. The blended urbanity and dignity of his demeanor, his kindness to all, and the evident benevolence which pervades all his actions, are well calculated to win general esteem. We ourselves were pleased to observe the alertness and vigor which mark his movements, after so many years of hard, anxious, and wearing service.

National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 28.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

The Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress to communicate to General Taylor official information of his election to the Presidency, waited on him for that purpose on Monday last, when the Hon. Jefferson Davis, of the Senate, Chairman of the Joint Committee, addressed the General as follows:

SIR: We have been deputed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States officially to inform you that they have, in the manner provided in the Constitution, ascertained that you have been legally and constitutionally elected to fill the office of President of the United States for four years, to commence with the fourth day of March, 1849; and to present to you your certificate of election, as proclaimed by the Vice President of the United States on the second Wednesday of February of the current year.

In conveying to you this evidence of the high confidence reposed in you by the People of the United States, we tender to you our cordial good wishes and earnest hope that you may find in the Chief Magistracy the honor, the glory, the happiness which should wait upon patriotism, and flow from a nation's prosperity.

Many causes, such as difference of pursuit, of circumstance, of education, or of mental characteristic, divide now, as they have heretofore divided, the people of the United States into political parties; but it is a proud spectacle to see the conflict of opinion, after having raged with its wildest fury through the course of a canvass, subside into peace at the returns of an election, and no other power ever be required to enforce the result than the power of that respect which American citizens feel for the laws and institutions under which they live.

A majority of the Senate of the United States are of the political party which most strove to defeat your election. I accord in political creed with that majority. To select me, under these circumstances, to announce to you your election to the highest office in the United States, will I trust be received as a token of their acquiescence, not reluctant admission, but respectful acquiescence in the decisions of the people. I feel, sir, that I can offer you assurance that from them your administration will not encounter factious opposition; that, as far as difference of opinion will permit, they will give that sincere support which our common interest and constitutional obligations might lead you to expect.

The character of your election, the general feeling of admiration and gratitude for your long, arduous, and most brilliant military services; a life of earnest devotion to your country, your whole country, give a high hope and expectation in the public mind that in taking the Chair first held by Washington, and which is sacred to every American heart, you will be able to hush the winds and still the waves of sectional strife, to pursue the constitution with all its harmonizing compromises, to promote the permanent prosperity and further illustrate the honorable fame of our Union.

SUBSTANCE OF GEN. TAYLOR'S REPLY.

The President Elect, in signifying his acceptance of the office to which he had been chosen by the People, avowed emotions of the profoundest gratitude, and declared his distrust of the ability to fulfil the expectations upon which their confidence was based; but gave assurance of a fixed purpose, to administer the Government for the benefit and advantage of the whole country.

In alluding to the fact to which his attention had been drawn, that the Chairman of the Committee represented a public body a majority of whom were opposed in political opinion to the President elect, and accorded with that majority, he recognised in it the deference to the popular will, constitutionally expressed, on which rests the strength and hope of the Republic, and he said that it was to have been expected of the Senate of the United States. He expressed an ardent wish that he might be able in any degree to assuage the fierceness of party, or temper with moderation the conflicts of those who are only divided as to the means of securing the public welfare. Having been reminded that he was about to occupy the chair once filled by Washington, he said he could hope to emulate him only in the singleness of the aims which guided the conduct of the man who had no parallel in history, and could have no rival "in the hearts of his countrymen."

In conclusion, he announced his readiness to take the oath of office on the fifth of March proximo, at such hour and place as might be designated, and expressed to the Committee his thanks for the manner in which the duty assigned to them had been discharged.

The Union, referring to the visit of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Polk, says:

We have no hesitation in saying, that the interview between these two distinguished men was mutually agreeable to them, and it must have been so to every one present.

The Washington Whig says:

The members of the existing cabinet called upon Gen. Taylor in the course of the day, and were cordially received. Mr. Buchanan was introduced by Mr. Clayton.

Gen. Taylor has repeatedly declared, (says a letter from Washington,) that he will appoint no man to office who was not of a good moral character. He is aware that many offices, especially in the large cities, are held by persons who obtained them on the score of any thing else than their respectability and qualifications.

The Cabinet.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says the office of Postmaster General was on Monday offered to the Hon. M. P. Gentry, of Tennessee, under circumstances highly honorable and complimentary to him, and was respectfully declined, with proper acknowledgments for the distinguished mark of favor and consideration. Before receiving any intimation of the President's intention to tender him this honor, Mr. Gentry had made arrangements, in connection with his private affairs, to retire at least for a season, from public life; to the duties of which he has beneficially devoted the last fifteen years in the State Legislature and in Congress.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1849.

The General intends to refer all applicants for office to the heads of the proper departments. He says, openly, that he will hold his Cabinet responsible to him, and that their assistants will be responsible to them. They will of course, therefore, be permitted to select their own assistants.

The General has also, in conversation, said enough to show that he will authorize many removals, not on party ground, but on the score of character and qualifications.

Gen. Taylor's Speeches.—The Alexandria Gazette thinks very justly that the reader will be struck by the appositeness and beauty of General Taylor's extemporaneous addresses delivered at the different towns where he has been publicly welcomed on his way to the seat of government. They are brief, pertinent, well conceived and well expressed. Nothing of the partizan appears in them—nothing but the patriot. Everything, so far, gives earnest of the wisdom of the choice made by the people in their selection of him as their Chief Magistrate. May he realise our fondest hopes and expectations in his administration; and may, under his guidance, the executive department be once again directed according to the principles and practice of Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. POLK.

The Washington Union says—

The President of the United States will leave the White House on Saturday evening, to take up his quarters at the Irving House. He and his lady, and the Secretary of the Treasury—who will go as far as New Orleans with them—will leave Washington in the regular boat early on Tuesday morning. Some of the President's friends will accompany him to Richmond. He expects to arrive at Wilmington, (N. C.) on Wednesday, where he will remain the invited guest of the town one day. The ladies of his family, too, will require some repose, after the loss of two night's sleep. On Thursday he expects to arrive in Charleston, to stay one day, and partake of the cordial hospitalities of the common council. They will arrive at Savannah on Saturday, where they will lie by on the Sabbath, and then proceed homewards to Nashville by way of New Orleans.

The shortest letter which was probably ever written by a public man, is recorded of General Taylor, and the occasion is thus related by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer:

"I happened to hold a triple appointment from the quartermaster at Tampa Bay, there being no quartermaster with this division of the army. One of my duties was that of forage master, and my instructions were that if, during the march, (which lasted 14 days) I should not be able to obtain from the intermediate posts forage sufficient for all the animals during the whole march, I must proportion the forage to the exigencies of the case, and serve out half or even quarter rations, if it should become necessary. On arriving at Micanopy, having failed to get any forage either at this or any of the posts we had passed, I found it indespensible to curtail the forage one-half.—During this day, Gen. Taylor's servant came as usual to draw the forage for the staff horses. I considered that the staff horses, being generally the best and strongest framed horses, could subsist on the half allowance quite as well and probably better than the horses in the teams and those on which the private soldiers were mounted. Gen. Taylor's servant had gone but a few minutes when he returned with a message from the Adjutant General, that the staff horses must have full rations. I immediately sent a message to the General as follows:

"SIR:—In obedience to my instructions from the quartermaster at Tampa, I have put all the horses and mules upon half allowance; must the staff horses form an exception to this rule?"

The answer was promptly returned, and here it is:

"No. Z. TAYLOR."

Could anything better demonstrate the unswerving integrity of this brave old man?"

Old Zack "Rifled."—A correspondent of the N. O. Bulletin, relates the following incident which occurred at a landing in Arkansas, on Gen. Taylor's late passage up the Mississippi, in which the "old man" got his "dander" up slightly.

It was soon ascertained that the General was on board, and there was no alternative but we must go ashore, and as we were not near enough to get our plank out, we got into a little skiff in which he was assured he could be safely landed. In addition to the rower already in the skiff, a drunken fellow jumped in immediately after him, and stood up in the small and frail affair, so as to seriously endanger the upsetting of the skiff, and occasioned no little anxiety among us. "Sit down, my good man, sit down," said the General, but the more he asked him the more he would not do it, and began backing the skiff under the guards of the boat and across her lines, until at last the General lost all patience, and finally exclaimed, "sit down you drunken rascal, or I'll throw you overboard," and never did a fellow come to anchor in quicker time, to the relief of us all.

Gen. Taylor was whipped!—We have contended, with the whole people, that Gen. Taylor was never whipped. The truth requires that we should admit our error. The evidence is conclusive, and, indeed, the fact is admitted by Gen. Taylor himself. The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth thus records it:

Gen. Taylor, while in Frankfort, met his former schoolmaster, ——— ———. "Well, General," said the old schoolmaster, "I reckon I am the only man who can say he ever whipped General Taylor." "Ah," said Gen. T., grasping the honored old teacher by the hand, "but you must recollect it took a long time to do it." It seems young Zack did not relish a thrashing even when a boy, and resisted his schoolmaster, but he was finally forced to surrender.

GOV. McDOWELL, OF VIRGINIA.

The speech of this gentleman on Friday week, must have been one of more than ordinary merit. No member of the House of Representatives, except John Quincy Adams, (and he chiefly on account of his venerable age,) has ever before received the remarkable compliment of being invited, by universal consent, to proceed after the expiration of his hour. We honored Governor McDowell for his firmness in refusing to be driven into the signature of Mr. Calhoun's address; we honor him still more for this noble effort to save our glorious confederacy from dissension and disaster.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes as follows of his speech:

But after him rose Gov. McDowell, of Va., who made such a speech, on the same territorial question, as has seldom been listened to in that or any other legislative hall. It thrilled all hearts, and bathed in tears many a manly cheek. The Governor's manner is eloquent, his language is chaste and classic, while his sentiments are conservative and patriotic. The whole House was spell-bound by his patriotic, earnest and persuasive appeals to all sections of this blessed Union, to bear and forbear with each other like patriotic brethren of the same great Republican family, for the good of the whole. He set out by remarking, that he was ready to support a bill for the government of the newly acquired territories similar to the one proposed to the Senate by the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) or the one offered in the House by his kinsman and colleague, (Mr. Preston.)

He alluded to the almost insurmountable difficulties encountered by the fathers of the Revolution, to their hardships and toils and sufferings, with Washington at their head—to the great and noble achievement obtained—to the formation and adoption of the Constitution and to its compromises, allowing the pigmy State of Delaware to be equally represented in the Senate of the United States, with the colossus of States, New York—to the sacrifices of Virginia for the good of the whole Union—to the stand in the cause of freedom which Massachusetts and Virginia took, side by side, and shoulder to shoulder—to the eloquent and powerful voice in freedom's cause, of the elder Adams, and to the warning voice of the immortal Washington, and then he appealed to all sections to stand by each other and to stand up all together for the honor, renown and preservation of this mighty Union. He pictured, in vivid colors, the consequences of a rebellion among the slaves of the South, which should be set on by the interference of those freed of slavery, and which should cause the blood of the people of the South to flow upon their own soil and at their own firesides, and proclaimed that that blood would, like Abel's, cry from the ground for revenge, and revenge would follow upon the perpetrators of that dreadful deed, though it should drain every remaining drop of blood coursing in a Southern vein.

So enraptured were the members of the House, that when the Governor had spoken his hour through, they paid him the high compliment never before paid but to one man, John Q uincy Adams, of *unanimously* requesting him to "go on." He most politely bowed to the House for the marked compliment and went on with his speech. He spoke, in all, an hour and twenty minutes. It was a speech to be remembered by all who had the good fortune to listen to it.

FROM THE N. C. ARGUS.

SETTING A TRAP FOR VOTES.

We see it stated in an account of the proceedings of Congress, that Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in behalf of his colleague, Mr. Andrew Johnson, who was confined to his room by sickness, asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a bill "to provide every poor man, and every widow who is the mother of a family, with a farm from the public lands, without money and without price."

Without any particular information as to the state of Mr. Johnson's health at the time of this request, we venture to say that his affectionate constituents need entertain no very serious apprehension on the score of his illness. He was evidently thinking more of the next Congress than of the next world when he deputed Mr. Jones to appear for him in that behalf. If we mistake not, he was considerably pushed at the last election; and a little make-weight might be of service at the next. To provide a farm for *every* poor man—without money and without price! What a friend to the "intelligent masses!" If he would add a further clause, providing that all the lawyers of East Tennessee should be killed or transported for life, no opponent that might venture to take the field against him would hear the horn blow for the next sixteen years:

All. God save your majesty!

Cade. I thank you, good people:—There shall be no money; all shall eat and drunk on my score; and I will apparrel them all in one livery, that they may agree like brothers and worship me their lord.

Dick. The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers.

Cade. Nay, that I mean to do. Is not this a lamentable thing, that of the skin of an innocent lamb should be made parchment? That parchment being scribbled o'er, should undo a man! Some say the bee stings: but I say, 'tis the bee's wax: for I did but seal once to a thing, and I never was mine own man since.

A Row in the Canada Legislature—Arrest of a Member.—The bill to indemnify sufferers by the late rebellion, to the amount of nearly a million of dollars, has caused great excitement in Canada. In the Legislature when the bill was under discussion, Mr. Blake, Solicitor General, applied the term "rebel" to Sir Allen McNabb. The latter said it was a falsehood. Mr. Blake refused to retract. At this moment there was a great uproar in the galleries, and several ladies, who were there, vaulted into the body of the House. Many members insisted that the galleries be cleared, so that the House should not be controlled by a mob.

A fight was commenced between two individuals in the gallery, in which others seemed disposed to participate. The Speaker shouted order in vain, and was on the point of leaving the Chair, when the Sergeant-at-Arms and several of the members climbed into the galleries and cleared them. The next day J. A. McDonald, the member from Kingston, was taken into custody, by order of the House, it is supposed on the ground that he had despatched a hostile message to Mr. Blake.

A Mixed Population.—The recent census of Milwaukie discloses the fact that there are in that *village* of near sixteen thousand souls 6,960 Americans, 5,708 Germans, 2,487 Irish, 135 Hollanders, 97 Scotch, 83 Norwegians, 74 French, 34 Welsh, 8 Danes, and 6 Swedes. This is really a *mixed* population. Babel must be well represented. Yet, in a very few years, under the nationalizing process of common school education, the children of these mixed races will become Americans—attached to the country, proud of its institutions, and many of them worthy of its honors.

Out of every hundred persons in England, forty cannot write their names. In Massachusetts, according to the last census, but one person in every two hundred is in this condition, and nearly all these are recent emigrants from Europe.

Gold! Gold!! Gold!!!—'Twas only last week, we spoke in *feeling* terms of a gold mine in this County opening and continuing to open rich, and now again, when the ink has scarcely dried from the nib of the pen that noted the fact, it becomes our pleasant duty to record another instance of golden success in mining.

Talk about going from here to California. Why one might as well talk about going from Newcastle to get coals; from Ophir, to obtain the precious metal; from Castalia to get inspiration; from Wethersfield to get onions, as talk of going from here to California, or any other savage wilds, to get gold.

To be serious, and come at once to the relation of the fact, for we must own to feeling considerable excitement on the subject, as the cause of our dwelling upon the introduction, another mine than the one we referred to last week, is giving evidences of being extremely rich.

From this mine, on Thursday 15th inst., in about one hour and a half, something like Ten pounds of virgin gold was taken out. This gold is worth 98 cents a pennyweight, or 5c. above the "standard," and the whole is worth nearly two thousand two or three hundred dollars, ($2300.) This is no exaggeration: any respectable gentleman of this town will attest the truth of our statement. Who would go from here to California? Is there any will say, "Here's who!"—*Charlotte Journal.*

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The correspondent of the New York Sun, who seems to be a member of the California press, says that after an absence of twenty-four days from San Francisco, a party to which he was attached, consisting of seven men and three boys, returned with five hundred and seventy-eight ounces of gold, the proceeds of their labor for that time. This party did not remain longer at the mines because of the increasing trade, and the demand for the "Californian" newspaper being so great that it sold for a dollar a copy, and the editor thought he could do as well with his types in the settlements as with his spade at the mines. Speaking of the frauds practised, he says:

Reports of rich placers in the hills are often circulated to drive "green horns" from the best placers in the valley, so that the knowing ones can take their places. Another trick has been played off pretty extensively, selling iron and copper ore to new comers for genuine gold. In fact, all sorts of frauds, deceptions, licentiousness and demoralization prevail at the mines. Outrages are numerous, by vagrant whites as well as Indians. A government will be organized this month by the inhabitants, unless efficiency prevails among Uncle Sam's representatives.

TROUBLE AT THE ISTHMUS.

Letters received in New York per brig Henrico, at Charleston, from Chagres, state that there was much excitement there about the time the steamer California arrived, in consequence, it is said, of the inability of all who had tickets to get a passage up to San Francisco. A meeting had been held at Panama to consider the course of the agents of the steamer, admitting foreigners at Valparaiso, thus taking up the room which, they urged, would rightfully be reserved for United States passengers. The following proclamation, in direct reference to this matter, had been issued by Gen. Smith:

Wm. Nelson, U. S. Consul at Panama:

SIR: The laws of the United States inflict the penalty of fine and imprisonment on trespassers on the public lands. As nothing can be more unreasonable or unjust, than the conduct pursued by persons not citizens of the United States, who are flocking from all parts to search for and carry off gold belonging to the United States in California, and as such conduct is in direct violation of law, it will become my duty, immediately on my arrival there, to put these laws in force, to prevent their infraction in future, by punishing with the penalties prescribed by law, those who offend.

As the laws probably are not known to many who are about starting to California, it would be well to make it publicly known that there are such laws in existence, and that they will be in future enforced against all persons not citizens of the United States in California. Your position as Consul here, being in communication with the Consuls on the coast of South America, affords you the opportunity of making this known most generally, and I will be much obliged to you if you will do it.

PERSIFOR F. SMITH.

Brev. Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Com'g Pacific Division.

Right.—At a celebration dinner on the 22d instant in Charleston, the health of Dr. Samuel Gilman, an eminent clergyman of that city, was proposed. He gave in response the following:

Industry—Economy—Punctuality—Fidelity—Temperance and *Perseverance:* our inexhaustible California on the Atlantic shore.

"Pour water hastily into a vessel with a narrow neck, little enters; pour gradually, and by small quantities, and the vessel is filled." Such is the simile employed by Quinctilian to show the folly of teaching children too much at a time.

The Weather.—The intense frigidity of the circumambient atmosphere so congealed the pellucid aqueous fluid with which we were endeavoring to dampen our paper, that we feared we should be constrained, very reluctantly, to procrastinate the issue of this sheet; but by patience and perseverance, assisted by a considerable degree of caloric evolved by ignition from ligneous matter, we were enabled at last to—go to Press.—*Mountain Banner.*

Not so very Muddy after all.—The editor of the Lake Providence (La.) Republican in his last number brags considerably about the improved condition of the streets of his town. Because he was able to see above the mud *the ears and a small portion of the heads* of a mule team that was driven through one of the streets the day before, he says "the mud is nothing like as deep as it has been."

Mr. Lewis Fagin, of Cincinnati, has invented and is now putting in use an improvement by which he applies a blast of air in the eye of the runner stone in a flouring mill, the effect of which is to increase the grinding capacity of a mill stone, say at least equal to one-third faster than the ordinary way. The grinding is also done much cooler, and produces flour of a better color.

Mr. Joseph K. Curtis, of Cincinnati, has contrived a "Duster," which, when applied to grist mills, saves from 6 to 12 pounds of flour in each barrel. It is coming into general use in Ohio.

Saws.—A wag of our acquaintance sawing with a saw that was not the sharpest saw in the world, after vainly trying to saw with it, broke out at last as follows: "Of all the saws that ever I saw, I never saw a saw saw like that saw saws."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Esq.: The public mind is so much occupied at the present time with the schemes of Internal Improvement, and as one of the schemes seems to occupy the attention of the public in this section, (I mean the Plank Road from Fayetteville to Salisbury.) I would call your attention to the route from Fayetteville by Watson's Bridge on Deep River. This route seems to be equally feasible, and I believe would furnish considerably more travel than any other direction, from the fact that the distance will not exceed 121 miles,—say from Fayetteville to Watson's Bridge in Moore county 41 miles; thence to Ashborough in Randolph, up the valley of Deep River, 34 miles; and from Ashborough to Salisbury 46 miles. Thus you see it will take the travel at Ashborough, joined with the travel on three different roads on the North side of Deep River, which takes the trade from a great part of Chatham, Orange, Randolph, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, Ashe, and other counties on the South side of Deep River. The large number of Merchant Mills in the counties named, and a large amount of Spirits which find a market in Fayetteville, would concentrate on this route, and the Manufactured goods from the Randolph Factories would seem to make this the best paying route of any other. Besides, this track would bring the centre of the Coal region to bear immediately on the Road. Feeling an interest in the Road is my apology for these remarks. This route I should like to see discussed in your paper, if you can manage to bring the public mind to the subject.

Respectfully, &c.

Mr. J. L. Badger has retired from the Editorial Chair of the Charlotte Journal, and publishes a very neat valedictory in the last paper. The Journal will be continued under the auspices of the publisher (T. J. Holton, Esq.) as Editor.

A Mr. G. G. White states in a letter addressed to the *Lancet*, that the rumbling sound perceived on stopping the ears with the fingers, proceeds from the circulation of the blood.

EVENING LECTURE OF HETTY JONES,

CONCERNING NEWSPAPERS.

Well, Jones, you are a pretty fellow—here you've come home again as drunk as a biled owl, and you don't know yourself from four dollars and a half. The children are crying for bread, their clothes are worn out, and here I have to slave, slave, slave the whole blessed day, till I have not a whole rag to my back; and, what there is, sticks as tight to me as the skin does to the model artists old Mrs. Smith tells about.

"*We must retrench!*" Retrench, indeed. I'd like to see what you'd retrench about this house, except vittles and clothes; and I'm sure we've none to spare in them respects. You wouldn't want your own flesh and blood to go naked and hungry, would you? You're too much of a man, if you be an old brute, Jones, for that. If you'd keep to your work, and mind your own business, be steady, and stop your drinking all day and spreeing all night, times would be a heap better for us. You aint the man, Jones, you was when I give you my virgin affections; you don't come into the house modestly, and lift off your hat, and say good evening, Miss Hetty, and draw your chair close up to mine, and then take hold of my hand and kind of blush, and then hitch up a little closer, and——

"*Don't make a fool of myself!*" I aint a going to, Jones; but it sort a does my old heart good to call up these remissnesses, and wish it had always been so. But you are as tender-hearted as a turkle dove, and just as sensible, when you have any sense, as any body. Set down, Jones, and eat your supper, and tell me all the news a flying——

"*You've stopped the paper!*" You lie, Jones; you know you lie. You'd a stopped your wind first, you'd a stopped the children's bread, you'd a——

"*You couldn't afford it!*" Aint you got no conscience, Jones, to let on so! The paper costs you four cents a week, and the printer takes all kinds of truck for pay.—And here it's Saturday night, and I'd like to know how much money you've thrown away this week. I'll count it up. I'll give you a blessing before I get through. It ain't often I catch you at home, and when I do you'll take it for better or worse, as the saying is. There's a gallon of whiskey on Monday morning, costs 37½ cents; there's a half gallon of beer on Tuesday, costs 18 pence; there's a shilling to treat that old flummix that come along and said he knowed you when you was a boy. The Lord only knows how much you've spent to-day; it must have took a heap of change, for you aint an old sponge, Jones; you don't get drunk on any body's money but your own; and I reckon it must a took at least a quarter to make a man drunk enough to stop his paper.—Well, now, I'll go and count it all up: three shillings, and eighteen pence, and one shilling, and a quarter makes just ninety-four cents. In my opinion as good as that very sum thrown into the fire, and better, too; and that would a most paid for the "Observer" for six months; and I expect the printer needs the money as bad as most folks. There's a power of economy in such doings. Why, what would a body know if it wasn't for the paper: and now, too, when there's so many parties, and a body wants to know how to vote!

"*Wimmen don't vote!*" Well, I know it, and it's a great pity they don't. They'd revolutionize the world and have a provisionary government every where, as they call it; and they'd—they—wouldn't kill off all the men, not quite, cause they're useful in their places; but they'd make them keep their places, mind, I tell you, Jones. But, as I was saying about the printer, we must have the news: vicey varsey, we must have printers, and if they can live without nothing to eat, then they're the critters that's in advance of the age, for the people of this generation make a god of their bellies, according to the best of their knowledge and belief. Another thing: I shouldn't wonder if you stopped the paper and never paid for it; and then you'll get published in the black list, and your poor wife's reputation be ruined, and your children go the plenipotentiary. It won't do, Jones; it won't do; and here she broke off, for Jones was asleep!

We are very sorry to learn, as we do from the Fayetteville Observer, that Mr. Barringer declines a re-election to Congress from the Third (Lincoln) District of this State. We consider Mr. B. a most useful member of the House of Representatives—well versed in the duties of his station, attentive to the wants and wishes of the people of his State, exercising at the same time a watchful regard for the rights and interests of the whole country and every part of it. Such men cannot well be spared from the National Councils.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Slight from France.—The Boston Courier, in noticing the complaint of our Consul at Paris, that the American Embassy is slighted, remarks thus: "It is not, we think, so very surprising that the French should take small notice of the Americans among them, who are represented by a *deaf and dumb legation*—a minister who cannot speak, and a consul who cannot hear.—The chief of a "diplomatic corps" who is unable to pronounce ten words of French, must not "take it in dudgeon" if he finds himself cutting a very insignificant figure at an official levee."

Anecdote of Gen. Taylor.—The New Orleans Bulletin publishes a letter written from Nashville on the 8th which says:

"I omitted to mention the incident at Memphis of the presentation to him of a "*democratic* lady," who it appears had a particular pride on being announced as such. "Well General," she said, "you will understand I am a democratic lady." "Yes, madam, and I am delighted to see you as such, for democratic ladies are so very rare, that it affords me great pleasure to see one!"

Novel Marrying Operation.—A man by the name of Alvord, left this city and a wife 21 years ago, and went to South America. His wife married again, supposing that he was dead. Her second husband died, and she married again. She lives with her third husband in this city at the present time. Last week her *first* husband returned, safe and sound.

Hartford Times.

A courteous Frenchman, in reply to the question why women were not admitted into the Chamber of Deputies, said that to be a member it was requisite to be forty years old, and it was impossible to suppose that any lady could reach that unseemly age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27.—Steamer Rowan, with Odd Fellow in tow, with *goods for* J W Mallhaix, Hall, Sackett & Co, L McKellar, J & C J Cowles, N Kendall, Worth & Sanders, Randolph Manf Co, W L & R J Holmes, Island Ford Co, B Rose & Son, Boger & Maxwell, H Erambert, E W Wilkings, Ray & Pearce, W Prior, J D Williams, Dr Kennedy, Hall & Hall, Brower & Maffitt, J Utley, J R & J Sloan, J & T Waddill, C C Ellsworth, G McNeill, J Marsh, Beaver Creek Co, A W Steel, H L Myrover, Blounts Creek Co, S Boon, J H & J Martine, Rowan Co, Cedar Falls Co.

March 1.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for Cook & Powell, S Boon, J Brooksbank, Cook & Taylor, J R Whitaker, C T Haigh & Son, A A McKethan, P Montague, Rockfish Co, B Rose & Son, D Johnson, J Utley, H Branson & Son, P P Johnson, and A C Simpson, of this place; and for Gainey & Hawley, J T Arnold, Prof. Fetter, and Craven & McCain, of the interior.

March 1.—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for G McNeill, D & W McLaurin, J Jenkins, T J Johnson & Co, W L Hall, W G Matthews, J Winslow, D Murphy, D McNeill, A T & R Poindexter, M Brown & Son, Burnhardt & Hix, G W Brown, Hix & Earnhardt, J H & J Martine.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 23—Brig Anawon from Havana; Schrs. Minesota from Boston, Maria from New York, Eli Townsend from ditto. 26—Br. Brig Sceptre from Turks Island; Schr. James G. King from New York.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!

THE undersigned is now in Fayetteville with a large assortment of Fruit Trees, from the Pomological Garden, Chatham County, consisting of 500 Apple Trees; near 400 Peach Trees; some Cherries, Pears, Apricots, Nectarines, and Strawberries, of the finest kinds, deposited in T. S. Lutterloh's lot. Persons wanting Trees will please call, or leave their orders at Mr. Lutterloh's, E. J. Hale's, or Dr. B. Robinson's office.

JOSHUA LINDLEY.

March 5.

IRISH POTATOES.

50 BBLS. NORTHERN, for sale by H. BRANSON & SON.

March 6. 1w

GREAT SALE OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

AT AUCTION.

A chance to Physicians and Country Merchants.

ON the 28th inst., will be sold the entire Stock of the New Drug Store, which consists of as follows:—Counter scales and weights; prescription scales and weights, brass, in a glass case; glass ware of all kinds; tincture and salt mouth bottles, assorted; in fact, a complete assortment of shop furniture, tinctures, essential oils, extracts, chemicals, surgical instruments, medical books, acids by the carboy; pint and quart selcer bottles; window glass, assorted; white and red lead; prescription vials, assorted; varnish; patent medicines; in fact, a full and complete stock of every thing generally kept in a Drug Store, will be sold on most liberal terms.

Physicians are respectfully invited to attend, as there will be bargains.

Terms made known at Sale.

JAMES SHAW.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

March 3, 1849. 5ts

SCHOOL.

THE Committee for District No. 58, have employed D. G. Patterson for the quarter commencing on the 5th inst. All those interested can have the opportunity of sending their children. The School is located at the corner of Mumford and Robinson Streets.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1849. 57-4w

A VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

We like at all times, to give credit when credit is due, and if at the same time we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified; we, therefore, give the following voluntary testimony as to the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by the editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, who appears to have obtained great relief by its use.—*Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the regular profession, but chance threw into our way the above named medicine, immediately after the close of the last session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarified atmosphere of our stove-warmed State house. The Balsam immediately relieved us of a most harassing cough, which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of animal weight—which addition once FELT, cannot be forgotten.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1849.

Notice to Debtors to this Office.

Mr. C. C. McCrummen will attend the Superior Courts of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, Richmond, and Robeson, authorized to settle accounts with persons owing this office, who are respectfully requested to meet him during those Courts.

THE PLANK ROAD!—We have very great pleasure in stating, that the subscriptions made in this town during the last week were such as to insure the commencement and completion of this important work. The citizens of this town have subscribed *Fifty Thousand Dollars*, and we feel assured that the town and county together will swell the amount to $60,000. As the entire sum required to secure the $120,000 offered by the State is $80,000, (only $20,000 beyond what we expect to secure in this town and county,) we think we may safely congratulate those interested on the certainty of accomplishing the object. We cannot be mistaken in the calculation that Wilmington, Moore, Randolph, Guilford, Davidson, and Rowan, will subscribe the remaining $20,000 —that is, upon the presumption that the road will take the Northern route, passing through some and near to others of the above counties, which seems to be decidedly the favorite route with a large majority of the subscribers here, the direct route being deemed impracticable, on account of the Uwharie mountains. We understand that uncertainty in regard to the route has, naturally enough, prevented subscriptions as yet in other places. To obviate such a difficulty, we would suggest that subscriptions be taken *conditioned* that the road go within a certain distance of any particular point, say Carthage, or Watson's Bridge, or Asheborough, or Greensborough, or Lexington. As soon as the Company can be organized, (for which a notice of a General Meeting of the subscribers will be issued this week,) arrangements will be made for locating the Road, and commencing the work.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER.—We understood last week that $72,000 had been subscribed to this work, leaving only $28,000 yet to be obtained. Its leading friends consider it certain that the sum will be made up, and the State's subscription of $30,000 secured.

INAUGURATION DAY.—A National Salute was fired by the Whigs of this place at 12 o'clock yesterday, in honor of the joyful event of the Inauguration of Taylor and Fillmore, which took place at that hour in the Capitol.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—A large meeting took place at Greensborough a few days ago in favor of this enterprize. Mr. Gilmer spoke at length and ably, as he always does, in its favor, and in favor of a Turnpike from Greensborough to Mount Airy, in Surry County, for which a Charter was obtained during the late Session. At the close of Mr. Gilmer's Speech, a series of resolutions was offered by Robt. P. Dick, Esq., the object of which was to promote the schemes by the aid of a committee, consisting of Gov. Morehead, James Sloan, Dr. John A. Foulkes, Jonathan W. Field. Frederick Fentress, William Watson, Joseph Gibson, John M. Dick, Jesse Benbow and James A. Stewart.

We observe in the Salisbury Watchman a notice of the opening of books of subscription in that place on Thursday the 15th inst. The Watchman says the scheme is growing rapidly upon the affections of the enterprising and business men of that section. It understands that a considerable number of men of means in that quarter have declared that they will each form one of a company to consist of one hundred who shall take the whole stock. Their intention would be to work out their subscriptions on the road.

The Watchman of a later date, (Thursday last,) says:—

"*This is the way to do it.*—We have undoubted authority for saying that if under the charter of the North Carolina Rail Road an arrangement can be made by which subscribers for Stock will be able to work out their subscriptions in the manner suggested in the newspapers, the whole amount necessary to execute the work in Rowan (32 miles) will be taken by her citizens *readily*. We know of two gentlemen that have declared they will take nine miles of it, and two others and (have heard of) one *lady* who have determined on taking one or two miles each, and several who say they will go into the business to some extent. We will vouch for Rowan. Her capitalists, we admit appear to be *timid*; but her working men are spirited and bold."

THE NEW CABINET.—The following may be regarded as almost certainly the Cabinet of Gen. Taylor:—

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1849.

I send you this morning the new Cabinet said, upon good authority, to have been agreed upon, to wit:

JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, Secretary of State.

WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD of Georgia, Secretary of War.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.

THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, Postmaster General.

WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON, of Virginia, Attorney General.

It is to night the settled belief in all circles, that these are the gentlemen who have been called by Gen. Taylor to take seats in his Cabinet, and that they have accepted, or will accept.

They are excellent appointments. Gen. Taylor has called about him a set of gentlemen of bright intellects, of stern, untainted integrity, of high political standing, and of great moral worth.

MORE ARRESTS.—We mentioned in our last the capture of a runaway negro woman, and discovery of a camp and a quantity of stolen goods. Since that, other depots of stolen goods have been found, and the two negro men who escaped from the camp, McPhaul's George, and Currie's Dave, have been caught, and are safely lodged in our jail, for trial at the Superior Court in May next.

Subsequently, we learn, a negro man named Hannibal, belonging to Mr. Wm. G. Matthews, was arrested as an accessory, and committed for trial.

COTTON.—The news from Europe by the Steamer Europa, as stated in our last, advanced the price of Cotton in New York about ¼ cent. But we learn by Telegraph, that (owing probably to the scarcity of money in New York,) the article has fallen to the price prevailing before the arrival of the Steamer.

An Address to his constituents, by Gen. Sam'l F. Patterson, Senator in our State Legislature, in reply to Mr. Clingman, appears in the last Register, and will be copied into the next Observer.

GREAT YIELD OF POTATOES.—In October last, were taken from one hill of Irish Potatoes, by L. C. Oates, Esq. of Sampson county, N. C., two hundred and sixteen Potatoes, the produce of one vine, some of which were as large as his fist. Our informant, Mr. Oates himself, says that persons who do not know him may be inclined to be incredulous; but that a neighbor of his, whose name he has given us, was present, assisted in taking the Potatoes from the hill, and counted them.—Sampson is hard to beat.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The Salisbury Watchman announces Jos. P. Caldwell, Esq., of Iredell, as a candidate for Congress in the 2d District.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.—A little more research than we had time to give to the subject last week, now enables us fully and satisfactorily to answer our respected correspondent's inquiry, "Did McKnitt Alexander give Gen. Davie a copy of the Declaration before his house was burnt, or after it?" This matter, and the authenticity of the Declaration, we conceive are placed beyond doubt by the following interesting extracts from Dr. Foote's "Sketches of North Carolina"—a work which abounds with personal and political history of deep interest, especially to North Carolinians. We quote from pages 204-5-6-7-8:—

"The Declaration issued by this Convention is the admiration of the present generation, and will be of generations to the end of time.—THE FIRST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN NORTH AMERICA. At a hasty view, this declaration made by a colony on the western frontier of an American province, may seem rash and unseasonable; but when the race and the creed of the people, and their habits, are taken into consideration, we wonder at their forbearance; this classic declaration expressed a deep settled purpose, which the ravages of the British army, in succeeding years, could not shake.

"Neither the Congress of the United Provinces, then in session, nor the Congress of the Province of North Carolina, which assembled in August of the same year, were prepared to second the declaration of Mecklenburg; though the latter appointed committees of safety in all the counties, similar to the committee in Mecklenburg. The papers of the Convention were preserved by the secretary, John McKnitt Alexander, till the year 1800, when they were destroyed, with his dwelling, by fire. But the Rev. Humphrey Hunter and General Graham, who both had heard the Declaration read on the 20th of May, 1775, had obtained copies, which have been preserved, and Mr. Alexander gave one himself to General Davie *some time previously to the fire.*

"Judge Cameron, of Raleigh, President of the State Bank, who was for many years a practising lawyer in the Salisbury District, and afterwards a judge, says that he was well acquainted with Mr. Alexander, who was frequently brought to court as a witness in land cases, having been for many years a crown surveyor in Mecklenburg. There was little regularity in taking up lands, and claims were found to clash, and frequent lawsuits were the consequence, and Mr. Alexander was appealed to for bounds and lines. Being a sensible and social, dignified man, an acquaintance commenced which was ended only by the death of Mr. Alexander. The Judge says that the matters of a revolutionary nature were frequently the subject of conversation; and among others, the circumstances of the Declaration. Some time after the fire that consumed Mr. Alexander's dwelling and many of his valuable papers, he met the old man in Salisbury. Referring to the fire, Mr. Alexander lamented the loss of the original copy of that document, but consoled himself by saying, that he had himself given a copy to General Davie some time before, which he knew to be correct; so, says he, "*the document is safe.*" That copy is in the hands of the present governor of North Carolina; and is in part the authority for the copy given in the first chapter of this work. The copies of Hunter and Graham rest upon the honor of those two unimpeachable men. Happily, they entirely agree with the copy given to General Davie, as far as that has been preserved.

"The last interview the Judge had with Mr. Alexander was in Salisbury. Nearly blind with age and infirm, he was brought down to the court as an evidence in a land case. The venerable old man sat in the bar-room, listening to the voices of the company, as they came in. "Is that you, Cameron?" said he, as the sound of his voice fell upon his ear, "I know that voice, though I cannot well see the man." Infirm, he was dignified; with white hair and almost sightless eyes, his mental powers remained. The past and the future were to him more than the present; in the one he had acted his part well, in the other he had hope; but the present had lost its beauty. He recounted, in the course of the interviews he had with the Judge, during the intervals of court, the events of the Revolution, particularly those in which Mecklenburg took the lead, and referred to the copy of the Declaration he had given to Davie as being certainly correct. * * * *

"The reason for the obscurity in which the proceedings of the Convention in Charlotte were for a time buried may be found in the facts,—first, the county in which they took place was far removed from any large seaport, or trading city; was a frontier, rich in soil, and productions, and men, but poor in money,—with no person that had attracted public notice, like the Lees and Henry, of Virginia, for eloquence,—or like Ashe, of their own distant seaboard, for bravery,—or like Hancock, of Massachusetts, for dignity in a public assembly,—or Jefferson, for political acumen; and, second, the *National Declaration* in 1776, with the war that followed, so completely absorbed the minds of the whole nation, that efforts of the few, however patriotic, were cast into the shade. In the joy of National Independence, the particular part any man, or body of men, may have acted, was overlooked; and in the bright scenes spread out before a young Republic, the Colonial politics shared the fate of the soldiers and officers that bore the fatigues and endured the miseries of the seven years' war. Men were too eager to enjoy Liberty, and push their speculations to become rich, to estimate the worth of those patriots, whose history will be better known by the next generation, and whose names will be duly appreciated.

"Some publications were made on this subject in the Raleigh Register in 1815, and for a time public attention was drawn to the subject in different parts of the country. About the year 1830, some publications were made, calling in question the authenticity of the document, as being neither a true paper, nor a paper of a true convention.—Dr. Joseph McKnitt Alexander, inheriting the residence, and much of the spirit of his father, the secretary, felt himself moved to defend the honor of his parent, and the noble men that were associated in the county of Mecklenburg. Letters were addressed to different individuals who either had taken a part in the spirited transactions of 1775, or had been spectators of those scenes that far outstripped in patriotic daring the State at large, or even the Congress assembled at Philadelphia. The attention of all the survivors of Revolutionary times was awaked; their feelings were aroused; and they came on all sides to the rescue of those men who had pledged "*their lives, their fortunes, and their most sacred honor.*"

"The Rev. Humphrey Hunter, who had preached in Steel Creek many years, within a few miles of Charlotte, and for a number of years in Unity and Goshen, in Lincoln, a short distance from the residence of Mr. Alexander, sent to the son a copy of the Declaration, together with a history of the Convention, of which he was an eye-witness.—General Graham, who had grown up near Charlotte, had been high-sheriff of the county, and was an actor in the Revolution, and an eye-witness of the Convention, did the same. From their accounts, the historical relation in the first chapter of this volume was taken. Captain Jack, who carried the declaration to Philadelphia, gave his solemn asservation of the facts, as an eye-witness of the Convention, and as its messenger to Congress. John Davidson, a member of the Convention, gave his solemn testimony, writing from memory, and not presenting any copy of the doings, but asserting the facts and general principles of the Convention. The Rev. Dr. Cummins, who had been educated at Queen's Museum, in Charlotte, and was a student at the time of the Convention, affirmed, that repeated meetings were held in the hall of Queen's Museum, by the leading men in Mecklenburg, discussing the business to be brought before the convention when assembled. Colonel Polk, of Raleigh, who was a youth at the time, and who repeatedly read over the paper to different circles on that interesting occasion, affirmed and defended the doings of his father, at whose call, by unanimous consent, the delegates assembled. Many, less known to the public, sent their recollections of the events of 19th and 20th May. A file of New York papers, published during the Revolution, gives the declaration and doings of May 30th, in which independence is asserted in language as strong as in the paper of the 20th, and the civil government of Mecklenburg was arranged, a government that was paramount till after the meeting of the first North Carolina Provincial Congress. A file of Massachusetts papers, printed at the same time, gives the same documents. Relying on these affirmations and documents, the son rested securely for his father's honor, and the honest fame of his compeers. By the order of the legislature of N. Carolina, these facts and assertions were made a public document. There remains not a man at this day, who saw the assembly of delegates in Mecklenburg. Happily, the son collected the evidences of his father's political honor, before the witnesses had all passed to the land where truth needs no such evidence, and had joined the band of immortal patriots."

There can be no doubt, after reading the above testimony, which proceeds from the living and the dead, and men of the highest and purest characters, that John McKnitt Alexander had the original of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and that the Rev. Humphrey Hunter and Gen. Graham had copies, taken at the time, and that the copy given to Gen. Davie by John McKnitt Alexander was given before the original was burnt in the house of the latter in 1800.

We present another interesting fact from pages 42-3:—

"Though the Declaration of Independence, made and repeated in Charlotte, in May, 1775, had no immediate effect upon the Continental Congress, it is not unfair to conjecture that it had an influence on the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, that met in Hillsborough in August of that year, in the appointment of the Provincial Committee and the County Committees of Safety, as four of the members of the convention were members of the Congress, viz:—Thomas Polk, Waightstill Avery, John Phifer, and John McKnitt Alexander. Neither is it unfair to conclude that it had some influence on the Provincial Congress that assembled in Halifax, April 4th, 1776; as, on the 8th of that month a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Harnett, Burke, A. Jones, T. Jones, Nash, Hewekin, and Person, to take into consideration the usurpations and violence committed by the king and parliament of Great Britain; and, on the 12th, Mr. Harnett submitted an able report, which was concluded with the following resolution, viz:

"'Resolved, That the delegates from this colony, in Continental Congress, be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in *declaring independence*, and in forming foreign alliances; reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general representation thereof,) to meet delegates of the other colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out.'

"This resolution was, on the same day it was proposed, unanimously adopted; and *is the first public declaration for independence by the constituted authorities of a State.* It was presented to the Continental Congress, May 27th, 1776, nearly six weeks before the national Declaration."

Since the above was written, we are indebted to the courtesy of our friend the Editor of the Raleigh Star for the two pamphlets published at that office in 1831 by order of the State—the one, the Mecklenburg Declaration, with the various Documents in proof of its authenticity; the other, the Journal of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, held at Halifax on the 4th of April, 1776; by which the above recommendation of Independence was made to the Continental Congress.

In the first named pamphlet, we find at the bottom of the 4th page, a note by Gov. Stokes, who says that he well recollects to have seen a copy of the Declaration in the possession of Doctor Williamson, in the year 1793, in Fayetteville, together with a letter to him from John McKnitt Alexander, and to have conversed with Dr. Williamson on the subject. This confirms one of the statements on which the Declaration rested, and removes one of the doubts which Mr. Jefferson attempted to throw over it.

An examination of these documents will, we think, dispel any shadow of a doubt which may be entertained in the mind of any one on this subject.

We hope our readers think, as we do, that the question is of quite sufficient importance to the fame of North Carolina, to justify all the space we have given to it.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—The Rev. Dr Cogswell, (who will be remembered by some of our readers as the principal of the Episcopal School in Raleigh some ten years ago,) is now in England selecting and purchasing many rare books for the great Astor Library, in New York. He concludes a long letter from London, with the following gratifying account of the courtesy and kindness with which he has been treated:—

"I would like to say a few words about things in England generally. I would like to have it known at home, that every possible disposition has been shown here to facilitate the great object of my visit—everything I have asked for has been granted me without hesitation; many gentlemen on whom I had not the slightest claims have bestowed upon me hours and hours of their time, in helping me to form catalogues of books in the special department of science to which they were devoted, or in examining buildings which had some improvement important to be known; in these and in various other ways has a spirit of uniform kindness been manifested towards America—for I regard none of this as personal to myself, it is to me as the representative of a great Institution of our country. You know how men of science are sparing of their time, and it may surprise you to hear, that in several instances, after an accidental introduction at a party to some celebrity, I have inquired of him what were the great books in his department, and had for answer, Come and breakfast with me the first day you are at leisure, and we will talk over the whole matter—this has repeatedly given me three and four hours of the valuable time of the inviter. If it were not wrong to publish anything of another, even praise without his knowledge and consent, I would name several individuals who have done this. I have now been two months in London, and not an ill-natured or discourteous word has been addressed to me by either high or low."

LECTURES ON CALIFORNIA.—A man named Atherton, "direct from California," (so he says,) lately took to Lecturing in New York on the wonders of the gold region. Of course he drew a great crowd. But it turned out that he knew nothing more of the country than many a man who never saw it, and what was worse, he didn't have an ounce of California gold to show Of course he was voted a humbug. And he is unmercifully quizzed, as to the wonderful effects produced on his habits by a residence in a country where there was nothing but gold. He is reported to have given $10 to the porter who carried his saddle-bags from the foot of Liberty street to the Clinton Hotel; $7 50 to the chambermaid who opened the door of his bed room; and to have asked the bar-keeper what he supposed such a medal as that was worth, (showing him a silver half dollar.) He had no recollection whatever of any thing so valueless as silver coin. During the first 24 hours of his visit to New York, he was asked to drink upwards of 6000 brandy punches, to say nothing of less definite invitations to "liquor." They add, that he came back from California in a great hurry "to get a few shirts washed, and a few pair of trousers mended."

GEN. JACKSON'S MOTHER.—It is not generally known that the mother of Andrew Jackson died in the performance of an act of patriotism and humanity. She was an emigrant from Ireland, had buried her husband on the Waxhaw, then claimed by North Carolina, but now within the bounds of South Carolina. She was driven, with her three sons, into Mecklenburg, for refuge from the horrors of war. After the surrender of Charleston, the accounts of the sufferings of the American prisoners induced her, with four or five other ladies, to go to that city with medicines, clothing, &c. for their relief. On her return, she was seized with the prison fever, died in a tent, was buried by the road side, and lies in an unknown grave. So we learn from Foote's Sketches of North Carolina.

OHIO.—The newly elected Senator from Ohio, Mr. Chase, was described in the Telegraphic report in our last as a free soil Whig. Later information shows that he is a free soil Locofoco.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 24th, Mr. Fitzgerald offered a resolution to confer upon Gen. Scott, the brevet appointment of Lieut. General, as a token of national gratitude for the services he has rendered the country, and in honor of his distinguished ability as a General.

The whole day was devoted to debate on the Territorial question.

On Monday the 26th, Mr. Wailes of Delaware, successor to Mr. Clayton, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Webster was appointed a member of the Committee of Finance, in place of Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Underwood reported a bill for taking the 7th Census.

The General Appropriation Bill was again taken up, and discussed until 4 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess till 6 o'clock.

At 6 o'clock the debate was resumed, and continued till 10 o'clock at night. In the course of it, an amendment offered by Mr. Walker of Wisconsin, providing for the extension of the Constitution and Laws of the U. States, as far as applicable, to the territory west of the Rio Grande; and giving the President power to establish all needful rules and regulations, in conformity with the constitution, for the enforcement of said laws, and for the preservation of order and justice therein; and to appoint all proper officers to administer the laws, whose authority shall continue until Congress shall otherwise provide. The President to fix their salaries, not exceeding double the salaries paid to similar officers in the U. S. or the other territories. $200,000 appropriated. This amendment gives very great power to the President. It was adopted, 29 votes to 27. Mr. Mangum for, Mr. Badger against it. 24 Locos and 5 Whigs for it. 12 Locos and 15 Whigs against it.

On Tuesday, Mr. Jefferson Davis, from the committee appointed to notify Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore of their election, reported, and were discharged from further duty.

Mr. D. also offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to make arrangements to receive the President and Vice President elect in the Senate chamber on the fifth of March. It was adopted.

The presiding officer then appointed Messrs. Jefferson Davis, John Davis and Reverdy Johnson as such committee.

A long debate arose on a proposition of Mr. Hale to increase the salaries of our principal Ministers abroad, which Mr. King of Ala. stated were entirely inadequate to pay their expenses. The proposition was finally withdrawn, with a pledge to renew it at the next Session.

The Senate sat till 10 o'clock at night, and got through the General Appropriation Bill.

On Wednesday, many bills were acted on, among them the General Appropriation Bill was passed and sent to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

On Thursday, Mr. Badger presented a series of resolutions from the North Carolina Legislature, concerning slavery and Southern rights in connexion with that subject. They were read and ordered to be printed.

The bill to provide for taking the 7th Census, and a substitute offered by Mr. Davis of Mass., were debated by Messrs. Calhoun, Westcott, Badger, Butler, and Hunter. Mr. Calhoun opposed the collection of Statistics connected with the Census. The bill was laid on the table.

Many other bills were acted on, and an Executive session held.

On Friday, Vice President Dallas retired from his seat, after reading an elaborate address. Mr. Atchison was appointed President pro. tem. Mr. Webster offered resolutions complimenting Mr. Dallas, which were adopted. A variety of miscellaneous and executive business was transacted. The bill for the settlement of ascertained Mexican claims was discussed and passed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday the 24th, the sitting was chiefly devoted to speeches on slavery in the Territories.

On Monday the 26th, Mr. Atkinson of Va. presented the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature respecting Southern rights, and commenced a speech upon them. The House refused to listen. Amid great confusion and merriment, the resolutions were laid on the table, and the House went into Committee on the California territorial bill; and continued to debate it till half past 10 o'clock at night, twelve speeches having been made.

On Tuesday, the California bill was again debated till 12 o'clock, when a motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected, 127 to 86. Mr. Sawyer moved to strike out the Wilmot Proviso. Negatived, 105 to 88. The bill then passed, 126 to 87, and was sent to the Senate. The vote was entirely sectional, except Adams and Buckner, of Kentucky, who voted for the bill, and Bridges, P. A. Kennedy, Miller and Sawyer, of Ohio, who voted against it.

The House then took up the bill to establish a Territorial government in New Mexico, which was debated till the adjournment.

On Wednesday, Mr. Hudson, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted a report relative to modifications in the tariff, based on the principles of the tariff of '42.

Mr. Nicol, from the same committee, submitted a minority report on the same subject.

A number of bills were passed.

On Thursday and Friday, the usual routine of business near the close of a session, but nothing occurred worthy of particular mention, except that the Finance Committee reported Mr. Webster's California project as a substitute for Mr. Walker's. Mr. Wilmot moved his Proviso in Committee.—The whole was rejected by a vote of 89 to 96. The final question was not taken at the time a recess was concluded on, on Friday.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1849.

They had a very interesting time of it in the Senate yesterday, during the discussion of some of the amendments offered to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, respecting California. Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun expounded sundry great constitutional points, each according to his own interpretation of the powers of the Constitution, expressed or implied. They spoke several times each, and the way they made the constitutional fur fly was delightful to the lookers on and listeners.

In some points, it was conceded, pretty generally, Mr. Webster got the better of his distinguished opponent, while in other points, it was also generally conceded, Mr. Calhoun got decidedly the better of the Massachusetts orator. It was a great intellectual treat to all who had the good fortune to be present within the sound of the voices of the two giants.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1849.

In the debate, last night, in the House of Representatives, Messrs. Venable of North Carolina, Boyden of the same State, and Palfrey of Massachusetts, were among the Speakers.

Mr. Venable is a Southern fanatic—Mr. Palfrey is a Northern one. *One* would let out the last drop of his blood before he would allow the North to draw chains around the slaves of the South, and debar their owners from taking them to California or New Mexico, should said owners choose to remove to those regions! The *other* would let out the last drop of blood in his veins, before he would allow of the expansion of slavery to the new territories in question.

So Mr. Venable discoursed. So Mr. Palfrey discoursed. Mr. Venable talked much about and, as usual, highly praised his constituents. He even praised slavery and his slaves, and told how handsomely the latter received him whenever he returned, after an absence, to the bosom of his family. They are a great people, black and white, in Mr. Venable's district, unquestionably—a *very great people.*

Mr. Palfrey talked also in a very patriotic strain. He would do as much for his constituents as the gentleman from North Carolina would do for a Southern Constituency, every bit of it!

This being the state of the case, as regarded these worthy antipodes fanatics, Mr. Boyden pounced upon them both like a hawk upon his prey, and the way he made the fanatical feathers fly North and South, was a little the most amusing and entertaining of any exhibition which has, as yet, taken place during the session.

These gentlemen, he contended, were highly honorable and patriotic, and possessed of exalted ideas and notions. They were pure and disinterested. They were not speaking here with any view of influencing forthcoming elections in their respective Congressional districts—oh, no! those elections had taken place, of course! Had they not? Some said, however, that they had *not* taken place. Some would have it that the election in the district represented by the gentleman from Massachusetts, was to take place in a few days, and that the Congressional elections in North Carolina were to come off on the 22d of August next. If so, the honorable members must have both forgotten the fact, for they were too patriotic and disinterested to make these high-toned speeches here purely for *buncombe!*

But I will not undertake to do justice to Mr. Boyden in this matter. I cannot do it. He administered a rebuke to the two extraordinary politicians in question, which will not soon be forgotten. His speech was a brilliant one, and, when published, will be read with pleasure. He took the conservative ground, and most ably and gallantly maintained it.

Gen. Cass, and a number of other new Senators in Congress, have arrived at Washington, to take their seats in the Extra Session of the Senate. That Session is not expected to last longer than a week or two.

The Hon. John M. Clayton having resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate, preparatory to accepting the office of Secretary of State, the Legislature of Delaware elected John Wailes, of Wilmington, Del., to fill the vacancy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HERR STOEPEL AND MAD. LOVARNY.

We visited the Concert of these artists on Friday evening, and we wish we had words to describe the excellency of the performance. The voice of Mad. Lovarny is perfect, and comes upon the ear with a richness and force that cause the heart to thrill under its influence. Her singing is beautiful and effective beyond description, her voice is of great compass too, her deep cadences —her astonishing trills and warblings—her high tones—her rapid expressions of varied notes—indeed her constant display of all the excellencies of Music, claim for her the credit of being one of the most effective and powerful Singers that has ever visited this place.

But the most novel and surprising of all is, Herr Stoepel's performance on the Xylo-Cordeon, or Wood and Straw. It is only necessary to say, that it was received with the most rapturous applause on the part of the audience. The rapid execution of Herr Stoepel is really astonishing. If our time and limits would allow, we could much extend our remarks, but we must conclude by commending every lover of Music to attend the performances of these Artists. They leave this place for Raleigh and the North.

THE PLANK ROAD.—The Salisbury Watchman has the following sensible remarks illustrating the advantages of Plank Roads:—

"Let us suppose that a farmer has one hundred barrels of flour for market, and that the highest price can be realized at Fayetteville. A single team on our common roads will haul 10 barrels. It will, therefore, require ten wagons and teams to deliver his flour at Fayetteville, and it will require twelve days to make the trip. Ten times 12 are 120—days; which, at 2 dollars a day,—a low estimate for a team, driver, wagon, &c.—we have the sum of $240 as the cost of transportation of 100 barrels of flour. If the farmer now receives six dollars per barrel for his flour, he will have left only $360—having paid equal to *forty* barrels to get the other sixty to market. Now how would it be if we had a Plank Road on this line? A team of four horses will easily draw 33 barrels of flour on such a road, and can make the trip in about eight days; but we will say ten days. Three teams, you will perceive, do the work of ten, and instead of consuming 220 days, 30 are amply sufficient. Here, then, is an outlay of $30 for hauling, and perhaps $15 for toll, making the sum of $75—equal to twelve and a half barrels of flour, and showing a difference in favor of the plank road of one hundred and sixty-five dollars —saved by the farmer on only 100 barrels of flour, a sum of money which no farmer can afford to lose on his hard earnings—more than sufficient to pay his Doctor's bills, and taxes, and the cost of his groceries.

"But this is not only true as to the transportation of flour. It applies to every thing that a farmer would send to market. On our common roads it costs him at least *one-third* of every article he sends, to get it to market. Let him not say he could not employ his horses, wagon, or hands profitably in any other way. These may find abundant employment in heaping up litter on the manure piles, and making his soil produce two blades of grass where it produces but one, and thus increasing the amount of his surplus productions—filling his pockets—enriching his farm, aggrandizing the State, and leaving a heritage to his children, worthy of himself, and an example of enterprise and industry worthy their imitation."

PLANK ROAD.

It will be seen, by reference to the advertisement in another column, that books of subscription are now open in this place. Some of our readers are anxious to know whether the road will pass through any portion of this county. On this point we are able to give them but little information. The act of incorporation requires that it shall extend from Fayetteville to Salisbury, "by the most *practicable route, to be determined by the Company* after it shall have been formed." By the most "practicable" route, we are by no means to understand the *most direct route*, but that which will be least expensive and at the same time most advantageous to the public. If these objects be the governing ones, the road, we think, will pass through or near this place. This route is the best in the State, either for the construction of a plank or rail road. We are sustained in this by the report of the Engineer who surveyed the route some years since. The direct route will take us over all the Uwharie and Yadkin hills, some of which are sufficiently high and rough to be called mountains; and besides, it would in no way facilitate the travel from Virginia and the Northwestern part of this State. The route via this place and Fair Grove, in Davidson county, is level throughout, would facilitate all the travel above-mentioned, while it is only about 15 miles longer than the Yadkin route. These facts are not stated to prejudice the claims of any particular section, but merely that they may be duly considered before the road is located. The public good is what we desire to see promoted, and surely it is the object by which we all should be governed.

Asheboro' Herald.

GEN. TAYLOR AT WASHINGTON.—In addition to various articles on the preceding page, the following items came to hand by this morning's mail:—

WASHINGTON, March 2.

General Taylor, the President Elect, with a large company of other invited guests, was hospitably entertained at Dinner yesterday, at the Presidential Mansion, by the President of the United States.—This interchange of courtesies between the outgoing and the incoming Chief Magistrates must be regarded as highly honorable to all concerned.

Mr. Speaker Winthrop entertained Gen. Taylor very handsomely on Tuesday evening last, in company with a large number of the Members of both Houses of Congress and other distinguished persons.—The General remained till near 11 o'clock, in frank and social converse with the numerous company.

Streams of visiters, of both sexes, continue to throng the quarters of Gen. Taylor, to be presented to him, and take him by the hand.

The Corporate Authorities of the City of Washington waited on President Polk yesterday, at 12 o'clock, by appointment, to offer him their respects and good wishes on his retirement from office. The gentlemen of the Corporation were received with great cordiality by the President, who replied to a brief address from the Mayor, in some remarks both feeling and complimentary, which we hope to obtain a report of for a future paper.

After leaving President Polk, the Members of the Corporation repaired to the quarters of Gen. Taylor, and were received and greeted by the President Elect with his accustomed courtesy and warmth.

National Intelligencer.

A very large party, (of forty at least, ladies and gentlemen,) dined with the President of the United States yesterday. He had with him the President and Vice President elect; (General Taylor and Mr. Fillmore,) and the particular friends of both; Colonel Bliss and Lady, General Cass, the President's Cabinet and Ladies, and friends—the lady of the present Vice President, Judge Catron and lady, the Mayor of the city and his lady, &c., &c. Never did a more liberal spirit preside over an entertainment. It was a scene that was worthy of the manly and noble and refined temper which animates the present administration.—*Union.*

SUPREME COURT.

The Judges of this Tribunal have commenced delivering their OPINIONS, of which the following are the first:

By RUFFIN, C. J., in McKenzie *v.* Little, from Anson, remanding the cause. Also, in Arrington *v.* Screws, from Nash, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harper *v.* Davis, from Duplin, reversed in part and judgment here for $12. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Phelps *v.* Long, from Washington, reversing the judgment and remanding the cause. Also, in Daughtry *v.* Riddick, in Equity from Gates, affirming the decree. Also, in Carmichael *v.* Ray, in Equity from Cumberland, directing an account. Also, in Munroe *v.* Stutts, from Moore, affirming the judgment.

By NASH, J., in Hanline *v.* March, from Davie, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Toole *v.* Peterson, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Coltrane *v.* Spurgin, from Randolph, reversing the judgment. Also, in Duffy *v.* Murrill, from Onslow, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in *Den ex dem.* President &c. of the Literary Fund *v.* Clark, from Hyde, affirming the judgment. Also, in Freeman *v.* Skinner, from Bertie, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in State *v.* Jones, from Rockingham, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Brown *v.* McNeill, in Equity from Cumberland, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in McGuire *v.* Evans, in Equity from Cumberland.

By PEARSON, J., in Draughan *v.* Bunting, from Sampson, reversing the judgment below and directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Hubbard *v.* Wall's Ex'rs, from Richmond, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Nixon *v.* Nunnery, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Lea *v.* Johnston, from Caswell, dismissing the petition with costs. Also, in Cole *v.* Hester, from Franklin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Twidy *v.* Sanderson, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Tabe *v.* Williams, from Pasquotank, affirming the decree of the Superior Court. Also, in Howell *v.* Howell, in Equity from Cleaveland, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Pegues *v.* Pegues, in Equity from Anson, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Tilley *v.* Roberts, in Equity from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Raby *v.* Ellison, in Equity from Martin, dismissing the bill.—*Ral. Register.*

Among the acts passed by Congress, is one approved on 24th inst., giving five year's half pay to the widows and orphans of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, who served during the late war with Mexico, and was honorably discharged, or continued in service to the time of his death, and whose death was in consequence of wounds received, or "disease contracted within the line of duty."

Precocious Rascality.—The Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig, says: "We are authorized to offer a reward of five cents for the apprehension of the young thief or thieves who, on Monday night, the 12th inst., took the money out of the hat, raised as a public collection, at a Temperance meeting, in Jonesborough, to buy candles for the use of the Society. The hat had been passed along the seats where the boys were, and they robbed the hat of the last dime. Joaesborough is hard to beat."

A New Species of Cotton, called the Prolific Pomegranate, surpassing any of the gossypium family, has been grown in Mississippi, by Gen. Mitchell, of Warren county. The tops and side branches are all thickly studded with bolls. The stalk does not attain a height usually of more than four or five feet, but every portion of the plant is literally covered with bolls, which are sustained in an upright position by the strength and vigor of the stem and branches. The chief peculiarity of this plant is that the stem and branches have no *joints*, as in other kinds; and, although the bolls are so numerous, there can be no inconvenience in picking. The staple is beautiful, and far more silky than the best Petit Gulf. From one-third of an acre (measured) he gathered and weighed the past season 2142 lbs. of superior cotton. One hundred pounds of the seed cotton yielded 32½ lbs. lint, and by an accurate test he found that sixty-five bolls made one pound of lint.

MARRIED,

Near Rockingham, Richmond county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Evander McNair, THOMAS J. MORISEY, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Clinton, Sampson county, to Miss FRANCES JANE COVINGTON, daughter of the late Gen. Covington.

In Wayne county, on the 28th ult., Mr. JOHN McDANIEL, of Cumberland, to Miss REBECCA, daughter of the late Maj. Uzzell, of Wayne.

At the Episcopal Church in Warrenton, N. C., on the 20th ult., by the Rev. C. F. McRae, the Hon. MICAJAH T. HAWKINS to Miss MARIA EATON, daughter of the late Blake Baker.

On the 22d ult., at the residence of Walter R. Moore, Esq., in Johnston County, by the Rev. J. J. Finch, Dr. JOHN B. BECKWITH, to Miss ANN GILBERT THOMPSON.

In Sampson county, Jan'y 4th, Mr. WILLIAM SUTTON to Miss NANCY JANE COBB. On the 18th, by the Rev. Mr. Connelly, Mr. JAS. R. MERRITT to Miss NANCY KELLY, daughter of Wm. Kelly. By J. F. Boykin, Esq., Mr. JOSIAH CARROLL to Miss ELIZA WADKINS, daughter of John Wadkins, Esq. On the 18th Feb'y, by Elder Stephen Senter, Mr. DANIEL McLEOD of Cumberland, to Miss ELIZABETH DAWSON, daughter of Burrill Dawson, Esq. of Sampson. On the

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Sheetings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazereue, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

Sept. 23, 1848 J. M. WILLIAMS. 34tf

LIME! LIME!!

150 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
Jan. 20, 1849. 41-tf

NOTICE.

THE PATENT NETTING LOOM, invented by Mr. John McMullen, of Baltimore, Md., is now in full and successful operation, and is producing a most beautiful article of Netting, suitable for fishing nets, seines, fly nets for horses, &c., which can be supplied to dealers or consumers of the article, at a price far below that of a similar article produced by hand, and is in every respect decidedly superior. Uniformity in the meshes, perfect knots, and almost entire freedom from knots in the twine, adds very much to the beauty and perfection of the work of this machine.

Fishermen, dealers in seines and seine twine, and manufacturers of fly nets, &c, are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of this article, at No. 74½ Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

WM. E. HOOPER.
Jan'y 15, 1849. 51-13w

REMOVAL.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 bbls. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.

An assortment of VIOLINS.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

I am determined to leave Fayetteville as soon as I can wind up my business. All those wishing to buy cheap goods can find them at my Store on Green Street, next to Mr. H. Leete's.

JAMES DODD.
January 1, 1849. 48

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Muleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Summerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by
Nov. 25. E. J. HALE

NEW STOCK OF *Books and Stationary.*

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND

Miscellaneous BOOKS,

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.

E. J. HALE.
August 16.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

100 bushels prime Seed RYE,

for sale cheap by J. M. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 29, 1849. 52tf

UNITED STATES'

Wholesale Clothing Warehouse!!

LEWIS & HANFORD,

Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl Street,

(Between Fulton st. and Burling Slip,)

NEW YORK,

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING

IN THE

UNITED STATES,

Adapted to the Southern and Southwestern Markets!!

In the article of

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

We keep an endless variety.

ALSO THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL CLOTHING

AND

COVERED HATS

In the World.

Plain and Fashionable Clothing, of all kinds.

LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl St.
Jan'y 12, 1849. 50-10w

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most gentcel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

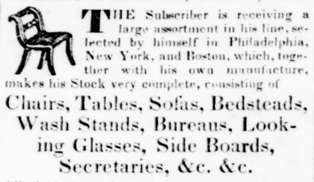
☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ **REPAIRING** faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at E. J. Hale's Book Store, the only authorised Agency.

November 10, 1848. 41-4m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1838, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massilion Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

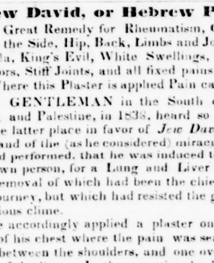
1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only



Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.
Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap.

Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C.
CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

T. T. PONDS

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.
Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1848. 19-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 9-tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of Cumberland Academy hereby give notice, that the Institution under their care will be re-opened for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday the 3d day of January next. Rev'd Simeon Colton, D. D., will take charge of the School as Principal, who will be provided with competent assistance.

Cumberland Academy is situated in the Northern part of Cumberland county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh by Atkins's Ferry, and about midway from either place. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and is removed from the temptations often prevailing in large towns to the detriment of a School. The Trustees are in the process of erecting buildings, which they intend shall be competent to all the purposes of the kind of institution contemplated. It will also be furnished with such helps in the instruction as the character of the School may require. A new and commodious house for boarding is nearly completed, which, together with the buildings now ready, will furnish ample accommodations for such as may be disposed to attend the School. The boarding establishment will be under the direction of Mr. Hugh McLean, who with his mother, long acquainted with such business, will do every thing that can be reasonably expected to make the condition of their boarders comfortable.

The price of board, including washing and lodging, is six dollars per month. Students lodging in Academy buildings, will be charged for the use of rooms and furniture, one dollar and twenty-five cents per Quarter, or five dollars per annum. Other Students will be charged twenty-five cents per quarter, or one dollar per year, for contingencies.

Such as are attending to the languages, and other higher branches, will be charged eight dollars per quarter, or thirty-two per annum.

Such as attend to the different branches of English studies, the charge will be six dollars per quarter, or twenty-four dollars per annum.

For the Elementary branches in English, four dollars per quarter.

Tuition and Board to be paid in advance, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The design of the Trustees in establishing this School is to provide a place where youth may be prepared for College, or fitted for business, under a good moral influence, where there may be few temptations, and where they shall not be exposed to the evils often found to prevail in large and business places. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to prepare for College; for such as wish to study, in order to qualify themselves for business; and where parents may place their sons under a supervision, and in circumstances such as may inspire a confidence that they will be trained to good moral habits, while the expenses are so low as to enable those of limited means to give their children a good education. The trustees having confidence in the teachers employed, and in the arrangement made for boarding, believe they may recommend the School to the patronage of the public, and trust that under a careful supervision, the Institution will become such as will meet the expectation of patrons, and gain a high place in public favor. They wish it to be understood, that the strictest attention will be paid to the moral culture of the pupils, and, in connection with this, the Bible will be made a part of the course of studies, and as far as practicable, a religious aspect will be given to the exercises of the School, while every thing inconsistent with a rigid moral character will be discountenanced.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't.
Cumberland county, Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Am. Almanac, 1849; the Psalmist; Xenophon's Anabasis; Smiley's Arithmetic; Collot's series of French Books; Gulliver's Travels; Æsop's Fables; Combe's Physiology.

Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; The Amaranth, 1849; Friendship's Offering, 1849; The Snow Flake, 1849; The Garland, 1849.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 8.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other out-houses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848